Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1808. [No. 2270.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
30 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
3000 —	d6	—		30,060
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after 2000		tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6168 Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 16.

The Subcriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets,

STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. d3m

FOR BOSTON,
The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWS;
For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 38. d

I have just Received & for Sale,

3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,
6 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30. d

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, a yellow man named *James Lewis*, but known by the name of LEWIS, for many years my Hostler; he is a likely well set fellow, about five feet nine inches high; had on when he went away a Russia sheeting over jacket, white shirt, fustian trowsers and good shoes—he has a remarkable scar over his eye and across his forehead, occasioned by the kick of a horse. A reward of *Twenty five Dollars* will be given if taken in the town or neighborhood, and the above if fifty miles from home and secured so that I get him again, & reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

August 30. dtf

Just Received from Boston,

MOULD CANDLES in boxes
Soap in do.
Nova-Scotia smoaked Herrings in do.
A good assortment of mens' coarse Shoes
Boys coarse and fine do.
Womens' lined and bound Leather do.
Misses' and childrens' do. do.
Skirting and Bridle Leather for saddlery
Small cut Tacks for do.
Wax Calf-Skins and Bootlegs
Essence of Spruce in pots, with directions for making the beer.
Bottled Cider in boxes, two years old and very excellent.
New-England Cheese *uncommonly* good
Tongues and Sounds in kegs
Pickling Vinegar
Tamarinds—and a variety of other articles on hand—all of which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

August 26. eo6t

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

☞ *Removal.*

The subscriber has removed his store to a situation near the south corner of King and Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chop'd Rye, Salt, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, best Vinegar, Soap, Candles, &c. which he will sell on the usual terms.

George Drinker.

9th month, 2d. eo3w

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

FOR SALE,

30 000 Limes,
Capers, Olives, and Anchovies,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugar,
Tea of different kinds,
Coffee, Pepper, and Allspice,
China, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.
Soap and Candles

Frederick Koones.

September 5. 6t

FOR SALE,

(To be taken out of Alexandria)

HARRY, a young fellow about 22 years of age, strong and healthy. If not sold in two days, will dispose of him at vendue.

Apply to

Benjamin Dulany,
In Columbus-street, Alexandria.

September 5. 3t

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the moruing—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,

COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

" Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep: let " your laughter be turned to mourning, and " your joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves " in the sight of the Lord, and HE SHALL " LET YOU LIVE."

WHEREAS it is the duty of all christian churches, families, and people of every description, either suffering under the adverse dispensations of Divine Providence, or being threatened with them, to humble themselves before Almighty God, to implore his mercy and protection; and whereas our country appears to be threatened with great calamities:

We the subscribers having pastoral charges in the town of Alexandria, consulting together, on what steps, the present state of society, and present appearances demand us to take, *agree*, that it be recommended to the churches under our care, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to set apart *Thursday next*, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; to beseech the Ruler of the Universe that, for Christ's sake, he would be pleased to avert the calamities with which we are threatened; that he would restore harmony to the contending nations of the world; that he would pour out of his Spirit on our own churches, more generally and abundantly; bless the efforts that are making to christianize the heathen, and extend the blessings of the gospel to the destitute inhabitants of our land.

On *Thursday* next, the churches belonging to the Episcopalians:—to the Methodists;—to the Presbyterians; will be open at the usual hours of worship.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations have agreed to worship together, at the *Episcopal Church* in the forenoon, and at the Presbyterian in the afternoon.

The members of the respective societies above mentioned are requested punctually to attend their respective places of worship, and with penitent hearts to implore mercy and help of God.

" Who can tell if God will turn and repent and turn away from his fierce anger?" Who whether he who holds the destinies of men in his hands, and who turns the hearts of the rulers of the earth, as the rivers of water are turned, will hear the supplications of his people? Let us then humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God. Let us turn every one from his evil ways, and from the wickedness of his hands. To the great head of the church, let us raise our united hearts and voices, for his choicest blessings on our country and on the world at large.

Soon may the heathen be given to him for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. Soon may the descendants of faithful Abraham be brought into the fold of our common Lord, that there may be one sheepfold and one Shepherd.

WILLIAM L. GIBSON,
JOHN PITTS,
JAMES MUIR.

Alexandria, 2d Sept. 1808.

☞ NOTIFICATION.

On the application of the CLERGY of the several Churches of the town, I make known to the citizens of Alexandria, that the *second Thursday* in the present month, being NEXT THURSDAY, has been fixed upon by them, as *a day of general worship and of solemn application to the* DEITY *to relieve our suffering country from the distresses in which it is involved, and to avert impending evils.*

To this notification I have only to add (agreeably to their wishes) my recommendation that the same be observed with that general attendance, which the impressive aspect of the times and the solemnity of the occasion require.

CUTHBERT POWELL,
MAYOR.

September 2.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ RECEIVED TO-DAY,

1 hhd. first quality Muscovado Sugar,
3 do. do. Havanna,
7 tierces new Rice,
ON HAND,
5,000 cwt. very nice BACON,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Porter in barrels,
SHOES and TRUNKS, a general assortment as usual.

E. GILMAN.

August 6. 3t 1awtf

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT

From an able speech of *BURKE*, which shews our situation previous to the glorious revolution which freed us from British taxation and servitude, will interest every one who beholds the present degraded state of our Fisheries. Of Burke I need only say, that he was a friend of liberty and of course did not support Lord North's infamous system of taxation—That he loved his country, and desired to promote her interests, and therefore did not wish to see the British empire divided, and the brightest jewel torn from the British crown.

" As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by the fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought those acquisitions of value, for they seemed to excite your envy: and yet the spirit, by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts and look at the manner in which the people of New England have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Streights, whilst we are looking for them beneath the artick circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipode, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the South. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilst some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue the gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverence of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried this most perilous mode of hard industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people, who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

" This glowing picture, which in 1774 was drawn from fact; which compelled conviction and which so plainly demonstrated the great advantages, that resulted to Great Britain from her connexion with us, which but one year since might have been drawn in much more brilliant colors and still have been confined far within the bounds of truth, is now faded so that not a tint or trace can be discovered. And why? Because the men, whom the people have chosen, have betrayed their trust; because they have stopped our trade annihilated our commerce, because they have imposed a perpetual embargo, the *ne plus ultra* of useless taxation, which diminishes the purse of every individual in the union without producing a cent of revenue. Let us examine this subject, for " *it is good for us to be here.*" We are supported under the severest privations, if we can only consider that some advantages will, in the end, accrue to ourselves or our fellows. We feel the pride of superior virtue when we voluntarily submit to wants which we might have avoided, and injuries which we might have repelled; if we can reflect that in the same proportion we are hurt our friends are benefitted. But, to endure with patience the present system, we can resort to no such reflection. When we feel the intolerable weight of embargo taxation, we cannot recollect that it pays our debts or fills our treasury, or even that it shelters us from injury or insult: No, we can see, that it destroys our fisheries and our foreign connexions, that it obliges the farmer to keep his grain till it rots and his beef till it riests;—that it obliges the merchant to strip his snips and renounce his profits, and in short, we can only see, that it taxes every member of the community three fourths of his profits, and at the same time, instead of encreasing, totally destroys the revenue.

This destructive system, which has been pursued with silent, though unremitting assiduity, for eight years, and which at length has burst forth to the public view under the novel form of a perpetual embargo, has at length aroused the attention of every class of people in the community. We trust that as the people are now awake, they will " attend to their situation and redress themselves;"—that they will no longer support this paralyzing scheme; *but will at their ensuing election, try new men, and see if they will not produce new measures.* (*Dartmouth Gazette.*)

FROM THE GEORGETOWN, S. C. GAZETTE.

" Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

" France wants money, and we must give it."

James Madison.

THERE is a dignity in those measures which produce and support a firm national character, that forms one of the strongest pillars of its fabric. An unyielding independence and an inflexible adherence to right, are the characteristics of none but great and noble minds. Men of such minds conceived and established our independence and provided for its security, not only by a well ordered government, but by procuring for these states an exalted character among the nations of the earth, which, until of late, was never named but with respect and admiration. Even our enemies viewed, with astonishment, the American people, rising from a state of colonial subjection to that of independence, in opposition to all the obstacles that wealth and power could present, and forming a government which excels all others in the justness and purity of its principles. Is there an American who does not glow with pride at the recollection of the noble and heroic deeds of the authors of our revolution and the framers of our constitution? Is there one who does not cherish a love for that distinguished citizen, who, representing his country at a court which demanded money for peace, could reply, that " *we had millions for defence—not a cent for tribute.*" If such conduct deserved and received our warmest approbation in 1798.—If such dignified resistance of disgrace and bribery on the part of our minister of peace, seconded by the nation, produced the happiest effects upon our foreign relations at that time, by what strange metamorphosis of public opinion is it, that the American people can now cherish the man and hold him up as a pattern of political excellence, who would submit to purchase a peace of the same nation from whom our dignified conduct had so lately extorted it? " *France wants money and we must give it,*" was the language of him who is held up as a fit man to direct the energies of this nation, amidst the storms which agitate the world, from the extreme violence of whose current our political helmsman has retired, as unable to steer his ship with safety. What should have made the language of Pinckney, dignified and honorable in '98, and that of Madison, in direct opposition to it, cherished as a political creed in 1808. In '98 we had cause of complaint against the government of France. She demanded money as the condition of peace. Her demands were resisted in the dignity and spirit of independence. The energies of our country were called into action. Our enemy, finding that we had not yielded to that love of ease and indifference to independence and honor, which could submit to so base a bargain, solicited again our friendly intercourse & did justice to our demands. Is there an American who is willing to give up his share of honor, arising from that transaction? If so, he is a lover of disgrace, and a fit subject to grace the train of the Corsican Usurper.—Until of late, it has been deemed wise and safe, both in private and public affairs, to regard the lessons of experience, and to follow those rules of conduct which, in like circumstances, have produced advantageous effects. Before such lessons are abandoned it ought to appear that they are not applicable to the present time, or were founded on erroneous principles, and their success merely accidental. Has it been made to appear that the measures pursued with regard to France, in '98, did not produce the effects which followed? Has it been shewn that a refusal to give tribute ever wounded national honor; or can it now be shewn that those nations who have attempted to appease the great republic by submission to her pecuniary demands, have succeeded in the attempt? If not, upon what experience has Mr. Madison founded his creed? Revert to the circumstances which occasioned his humiliating reply to Mr. Randolph. Our differences with Spain, as yet an independent nation, were unsettled. For years, in humble dalliance, our minister had solicited a reconciliation with her. He failed in his earnest supplications. Our government was insulted by her minister, while he enjoyed our hospitality and was protected by our laws; and yet we have neither peace nor war, nor preparation for defence. To what cause shall we ascribe this failure of negociation, this neglect of the means necessary to assert our rights and preserve our honor and independence?—Take the words of Mr. Madison and they afford a full, but disgraceful answer——" *France wants money; she will not permit Spain to settle her differences with us, and we must give it.*" The same nation, which in '98 attempted to bully us out of our honor and independence, again assumes the same language, and becomes the busy intruder in her neighbor's concerns. To appease *her* and to obtain *her permission* to treat with Spain, Mr. Madison would give her money, and yet Madison is held up as the fittest man for the first office in our country, and a sanction is thereby given to his principles. It is fair to conclude, that, if Congress can approve of the man who openly professes such principles, and in secret caucus, can recommend him for such high an office and so honorable a trust, they will approve of and carry into effect the same principles when recommended by him. If this conclusion be correct, and Madison be made president, we may expect soon to be at the feet of him who is held up by Madison's friends as the instrument of Heaven, sent, for some wise, unknown purpose, to conquer the world!—Are we ready for such a state of things? Are we willing to buy the favor of *Heaven's great destroyer of governments* at so dear a price? If so, let us act openly—Let us become the tributaries of the great nation.—Let us abandon the lessons of experience—the principles of our Pinckney, the honor of our country, and cherish the soul-sickening doctrine of Madison. But, I trust, we are not yet so destitute of all honorable feelings. We have yet a chance of escaping such unparalleled disgrace. We are about to exercise one of our noblest privileges, the choice of men, on whom will devolve the duty of choosing electors of president. If we would escape disgrace; if we love our country; if we deem her independence worthy preserving; let us choose the men who cherish the principles of Pinckney; who love honor, and hate subjection to a foreign usurper—Men who will give " Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute."

AMOR PATRIÆ.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of Extracts from London papers to the 9th ult. received at Boston.

LONDON, *July 9*

Naval Projects of the French government.

On the 24th of May, the Prince Arch Chancellor, presiding in the sitting of the senate, appointed the state counsellor Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, minister of state, to lay before them the grounds of a senatus consultum, for uniting Tuscany with the French empire; and M. Semonville spoke in the name of the commission of the senate, which unanimously voted for this incorporation. The following is a summary of the assigned grounds:

" The whole coast of the Mediterranean sea must form a part of the French territory of the great empire. The regions, the coasts adjoining to the Adriatic, are united with the kingdom of Italy; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the empire of France. From Leghorn to Toulon, to Genoa, to the department of Corsica, is not farther than from Leghorn to Milan. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the tyrant of the seas, will be necessarily under the influence of France.—The very same first principles in consequence of which Genoa was incorporated with France rather than with the kingdom of Italy, also require that Leghorn be made a part of that empire. The kingdom of Naples, which lies both on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, constitutes a distinct kingdom, subject, however, to the same federative system, and to the same state policy.

" The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. That port, appertaining to a territory governed by a weak prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal outlets for her commerce. In different instances, without wishing to violate the neutrality of the sovereign of Tuscany, it became necessary for divisions of French troops to enter Leghorn, to confiscate the English merchandize there. These violations of territory, however necessary, are always disagreeable; and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England at the same time, it must become part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produce sailors for the extension of our marine; through its whole extent ship-building is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them. If as of late a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle, and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which admiral Gantheaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown by the skilful manœuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy—which having supplied with men, provisions, and warlike stores Corfu, the key of the Adriatic, menaced by an expedition already on its way, this rendered fruitless, and which on its returning voyage captured many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews during a difficult voyage of three months—if all these advantages have been gained, they must be partly ascribed to the incorporation of Genoa, which numbers many of her sons among the good seamen of that squadron.

" The sons of the Arno are invited to glory; his majesty having decreed that Spezzia shall be a military port; the docks, the works of the arsenal, and the forts, both on the sea and land side, are already marked out, and before the end of the present year, six ships of two or three decks shall be put upon the stocks.

"It would not be proper to establish such considerable works at the extremities of the empire, if a foreign power were placed at the very gates of that arsenal. Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean; on the whole coast there abound iron, timber, provisions, and usefui hands; the provisions, the iron, and the men surrendered up, must become French. France and the continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the ocean, have the selfsame interest in the prosperity of the new maritime department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

"This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which under the sway of its little princes was governed without system, without vigor, and was perpetually infested by the barbary powers. Men can now no longer be governed in a capricious and fantastic manner. There must be a certain rule, the government of the law, protected by a prince sufficiently great and elevated above the passions of men, and inflexible, as the laws is necessary for this purpose. The time indeed is passed, in which it was believed that people were made for kings, not kings for people. Lands, pastures, and forests may become property, but no person can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm. These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is in vain then that objections are made to the great extension of the empire; the communication by land, now that neither Alps or Appenines oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial and maritime resources; why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us? The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and of the arts, must form an immediate part of the French empire.

"The dukedom of Urbaia, Cemerino, and the Mark of Ancona, lying on the coast of the Adriatic, fall under the influence of Venice, and must necessarily be united with the Kingdom of Italy. This is also accomplished, and the considerable works in the ports of Ancona will afford there the opportunity of fitting out 10 sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbour, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counterbalance our power. No, the war shall be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the cabinet of London every where French squadrons are forming, and our naval power in the Scheldt is already considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing & Antwerp a fleet of 30 sail of the line; that on the coast of Britanny will be stronger. Besides that we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line in the best state, which the rapid advances of the army under Gen. Junot placed in our hands.

"The events of Spain has converted a declining and badly conducted monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock yards at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena, have felt this already. Toulon Spezzia, Venice all the sources forthwith coming from Holland, Spain, and Italy, are in operation: we must have ships and these last named countries have no deficiency either of Iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for compleating the system of the great empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout the members of the great confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there could be no immediate communication with Naples, and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of the states subsisting under other governments, from which it might be feared that the guidance and influence might be lost, which must be exercised towards such states, to place the coasts and sailors in a state of opposition to the common enemy."

We have letters from Gottenburgh, to June 30: They state, that the Russians have abandoned nearly all Finland, and given up Abo and Sweabourg—that affairs have been settled with the Norwegians—that sir J. Moore had gone on board the Victory; and that the fleet was to sail on Sunday for England, to rendezvous at Yarmouth.

Sir Edward Pellew's expedition against Batavia has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to our commerce in the Indian sea. The enemy, well knowing the profit of his absence, redoubled their exertion and have been successful in proportion. Every arrival from India of late has brought us intelligence of very heavy losses from capture. The enterprizing disposition of capt. Surcouff is both known and felt in the East Indies.

Government are in possession of accounts from India to the latter end of January, which we learn with concern, announce that a British detachment lately experienced a severe check from a body of natives, under the command of Achmut Khan, brother of Doondea. Achmut, it appears, after plundering several villages, and carrying off the inhabitants, took refuge in a fort in Toot, from which a detachment of British and native troops was sent to expel him. Our people advanced under an opinion that he had not any artillery, when he opened a destructive fire upon them from 3 field pieces, and compelled them to retire with considerable loss. The fort, however, was completely invested at the date of the last dispatch, and was expected hourly to surrender.

July 10.

Sir Richard Strachan is in the Donnegal, with several ships, off Toulon, watching the motions of the French fleet.

Captain Carleton, speaking of the temperance of the Spaniards, says, "there may be a political reason assigned for their abstinence, which is this, that if any man upon any occasion should be brought in as an evidence against you, if you can prove *that he was ever drunk*, it will invalidate his whole testimony."

Recent events of some kind or other (indeed the public can ascertain some of them) have caused a considerable change in projected military movements. It is now understood that a grand expedition, of which the earl of Chatham is to have the command, is resolved on, which will embrace troops which were destined for other services.—The earl is to have with him two lieutenant generals, sir J. Moore and sir Arthur Wellesley. His army will be in all 40,000 men. His royal highness the duke of York was and is extremely desirous to have the chief command: and there are not wanting great authorities for the rumor that he is yet determined to carry his desire into execution. The place and object of the expedition are probably changed. It may be no longer necessary for any part of it to go to Portugal—an effectual diversion may be made elsewhere, and the very uncertainty of the point of attack is itself a diversion.

GOTTENBURG, *June* 13.

By advices received from Malmo, this morning, we learn that the convoy bound to the Baltic, (consisting of about seventy sail) put to sea last Thursday morning (9th inst.) the wind having been very favorable for them, but it becoming afterwards calm, the Danish gun boats came from Draco and captured 22 of them, five of which they burnt; 20 sail of Swedish gun boats, which were out at the time, and within a few hundred yards of the enemy, and might have rendered the greatest assistance, did not think proper to interfere, but returned to port without firing a shot. And English gun brig, said to be the Turbulent, was engaged for seven hours, but at length was obliged to submit to superior force; and of the 22 that were captured fourteen were Swedes.

The letters from Rotterdam state, that the two last posts from France had not bro't any letters from either Portugal or Spain—a circumstance from which it was reasonably inferred that the patriots in both those countries have succeeded in cutting off all communication with France. The accounts from Bordeaux inform us that the Spanish patriots had stopped a large quantity of cotton that was conveying to France and burnt it to ashes. From Charante, Cogniac, and other places it is stated, that a forced levy of all the young men capable of bearing arms had taken place, who, with the whole of the troops in that part of France, had been marched off to the frontiers of Spain.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) *July* 16.

With much regret we announce the death of general William Anne Villettes, lieutenant governor and commander in chief of the forces in this island. This melancholy event took place on Wednesday night last, at Mrs. Brown's estate, named Union, in the parish of St. George. On the 8th inst. he inspected the 6th battallion of the 60th regiment quartered at Port Antonio, where, in consequence of the extreme badness of the weather, he was detained until the 11th, when he proceeded from thence to Buff Bay, in St. George's, for the purpose of inspecting the detachment of the 60th stationed there, but was seized with a fever on the journey, which unhappily terminated his existence. Also, on the same day, at Port Antonio, departed this life, captain Albert Turretin, aid-de camp and nephew to the lieutenant governor.

ST. JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, *July* 23.

Information having been received in Kingston, that a French frigate was to be dispatched from Bordeaux for St. Domingo, about the middle of June, with dispatches, vessels of war have been judiciously stationed in hopes of intercepting and capturing her.

So sure was Bonaparte of subduing Spain, that he actually dispatched a vessel of war from Bordeaux, with governors for all the Spanish possessions in South America, in order that his decrees might be rigidly enforced against British commerce.

In consequencc of the death of general Villettes, the command of his majesty's forces in this island devolves on major general Carmichael, as senior officer.

NEW-YORK, *September* 5.

Captain Newhall, who arrived at this port last evening from Havanna, in the schooner Republican, informs, that there had not been any news recently received at that place from Spain, neither had they heard from Mexico. It was rumored in Havanna, just before captain N. sailed, that that port would soon be shut against foreign vessels.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*.

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to a gentleman of this town, dated August 9, 1808.

"We have no news here from Spain later than the 30th June, at which time things were going right there.

"The French are flying from hence in every vessel in consequence of the late order of the captain general for them to depart the island in three days.

"The ports of this island will in the course of 15 days be opened to the British trade. Two commissioners are now here making some commercial arrangements with this government. A British frigate and brig of war are now in port."

By the packet Alonzo, captain Westcott, we learn that the result of the election in Rhode Island, which took place on Tuesday last, for members of congress and state legislators, has been favorable to federalism. In New-Port, where the republican majority has been 80, there was a majority of 50 in favor of the federal candidates; in Providence a federal majority of 350; in Jamestown a federal majority of 7; Middletown and Portsmouth were divided. The other towns had not been heard from.

[*New-York pap.*]

A letter from a gentleman in Lexington (K.) to his friend in Charleston, dated 3d August, says:

"We keep house here, and for 16 dollars per month have an handsome brick house ornamented with marble, with six rooms. We have also a fine market, not an 150 yards from us, exceeding in cheapness any which can be found in the world. You will be astonished at the prices. Cherries 6 cents per quart; ducks 12 cents; turkies 25; fowls 6; butter 10; leg of mutton 25 cents; beef 3 cents; corn (dear) at 20 cents per bushel; best timothy hay 33 cents per 100lbs. &c. &c. The country around is so fine a farming country that provisions will always be cheap and this must of course become a large manufacturing town. It now abounds with factories. They manufacture here, annually, upwards of 200,000 yards of cotton bagging, and were encouragement given to domestic manufactures could easily supply the United States, with this article."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in France, to a friend in Rotterdam, dated the 13th June, and sent to a house in Philadelphia interested in the contents.

"A vessel has arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore with dispatches for general Armstrong; she left Baltimore the 5th May.—All the private letters were seized and sent to Paris. Congress adjourned the 25th April—the embargo was rigorously continued. Apprehension prevailed of a war with France. We hope we may soon receive our letters by her; some of the letters by the Osage are not delivered yet. The sale of the brig Sally's cargo began to-day; we expect others will follow. Things grow worse every day.

"The court of prizes at Paris condemned a short time ago the following vessels, as per letter from the Consul General, of the 10th of June, viz. ships George, Rising Sun, Aurora, America, Hope and Thomas Jefferson; this looks *friendly*."

I lately heard a democrat wishing success to *France*, and destruction to *England*.—After a short pause, I asked him whether he thought our government had not a bias as to foreign nations? "No, (he replied,) the President is perfectly *impartial*." Then the President is not of your party, I suppose. "O, yes, we perfectly agree in politics. I was one of his most strenuous supporters, and now am heartily attached to him." Strange! And yet *his* his feelings are altogether *neutral*, while *yours* are so much engaged on the side of *France* against *Britain*! Would it be unfair to judge of the officer by the constituent?

(*Bost. Pall.*)

The Spirit of '74 revived.—The following towns have already voted petitions to the president of the United States, to remove or suspend, in whole, or in part, the embargo laws, viz.

Towns.	*Population in* 1800.	*Manner.*
Boston	24,936	nearly unanimously.
Newburyport	5,946	unanimously.
Beverly	3,881	do.
Portland	2,704	do.
Wiscasset	840	do.
Bath	1,225	do.
Wenham	476	two thirds.
Berkley	1,013	unanimously.
Hallowell	1,364	do.
Shrewsbury	1,143	do.
Gloucester	5,313	do.
Newbury	4,076	do.
Scituate	2,728	one dissentient.
Cohasset	849	two do.
Cambridge	2,453	nearly unanimously.
Amesbury	1,757	not heard.
Topsfield	730	unanimously all to 8.
Plymouth	3,534	unanimously.
New-Bedford	4,361	do.

Opposed to this great population are about thirty selectmen in five or six towns.

The inhabitants of the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, convened on Monday last, and unanimously voted to petition the president of the United States to raise the embargo; that copies of the petition and proceedings should be forwarded to all the towns in that country, and also to all the county towns in that state.

[*Boston Cen.*

☞ There will be no Butchers' Meat offered for sale on Thursday next.

James Harris, C. M.

September 6.

NOTICE.

THE Bank of Alexandria will be shut on *Thursday* next, being the day set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer in this place.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*.

September 5. 2t.

SAMUEL WHEELER

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand on Fairfax-street, to the store next to the Washington tavern on King-street, where he has for sale, a good assortment of SHOES of the best quality.

9th month, 5th.

AMERICAN PRINTS.

LEWIS LANNAY,

Of the late firm of M'Culloch & Lannay, informs the Merchants of Alexandria,

THAT he has just opened Store in Royal-street, a few doors above Mr. *Peter Sherron's*, near the market house, where he has a large assortment of Calicoes, Handkerchiefs. Bed-covers, Shawls, and various other articles, which he will sell low for cash or approved notes.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few barrels Starch and Hair-powder.

L. L. continues to do business under the firm of

The Baltimore Callico Printing Company, who have a large assortment of prints and muslin, by the bale or piece, at their Warehouse, No. 157, Market street. They also carry on their Starch and Hair Powder Manufactory as usual.

☞ LEWIS LANNAY will remain but a few days in this town.

September 3. d7t

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

WHICH has proved by experience, to be the most valuable medicine ever het offered to the public for curing the Gout, Cramp, and wind in the stomach; also a certain cure for the Dysentary. or Bloody Flux.Cholera Morbus, severe gripings, and all other diseases of the bowels, a dose never fails to remove a cold if taken soon after its first appearance. It is also celebrated for carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c. &c.

The following certificates are selected from the many respectable ones lately received by the propietor, and are now in his possession.

—

CERTIFICATE.

Of Mr. William Julion, carpenter and builder, No. 60, south Fifth street, Philadelphia.

SIR—My wishes to promote the interest of superior merit, and to afford consolation to the afflicted induces me to request you will lay my case before the public, as an incontestible proof of the astonishing efficacy of Dr. Robertson's invaluable Stomachic Elixir of Health.

I do hereby certify that I was seized most violently with the dysentery, or bloody flux, which reduced me so much that I was confined to my bed, and became so weak that I could not move without assistance. My situation at that time become so seriously alarming, as no relief could be obtained, I was given over, and even death would have been desirable to me, had not a friend of mine, who by chance called to see me, who had just recovered from a similar complaint, though not so severe as mine. He informed me that he was cured by taking *Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health*, and advised me to send to you for a bottle. I immediately did so, and by following your instructions given with the bottle, I found myself much relieved, and my disorder greatly abated, and by continuing to take it, in one week I was able to walk out, and in less than a fortnight was able to attend to my business.

I therefore recommend every family to be provided with this invaluable medicine, particularly those who live at a distance in the country where assistance cannot be immediately obtained. As I am convinced that Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health, is the most effectual remedy in the world, I have since recommended it to several of my friends in similar complaints, who have always been relieved immediately after taking it. Should any person wish to be more fully convinced of my case, I will with pleasure explain it to them by applying to me.

I am, with a due sense of the benefit I have received, through the efficacy of your medicine,

Sir, your humble servant,

WM. JULION.

MR. DYOTT.

Philadelphia, July 15th, 1807.

—

CERTIFICATE,

Of Mr. John T. Solomon, Sixth near Race street, Philadelphia.

SIR—For the good of the public and benefit of the afflicted, I think proper to inform you than having labored for upwards of six months, under a very bad cough, attended with difficulty of breathing, pains in my breast and side and a sickness at my stomach; having lost all appetite, I became so very much reduced in my strength as to be unable to walk. I was considered in a consumption, and given up for a lost man. In this hopeless situation I had recourse to Dr. *Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health*, and to my great astonishment before I had taken one bottle, found myself very much relieved. I expectorated a great quantity of phlegm, which has eased me of one of the most violent coughs thatever a man had; I have taken it regularly ever since, and now find myself completely recovered, and shall certainly, for the benefit received, recommend it as far as I can, believing it to be a most efficacious medicine in the above complaint.

I am, sir,

With real respect,

Your obliged humble servant,

JOHN T. SOLOMON.

MR. T. DYOTT.

August 22.

—

CERTIFICATE

Of Mr. Peter Denham, No. 278, south Second street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR,

It is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you of the cure effected by your truly invaluable Stomachic Elixir of Health, as the whole of my family, including myself being six in number, were violently affected with the influenza, attended with very bad coughs, pains in the limbs, and difficulty of breathing, which continued to increase. I applied to a physician, but his medicines had no effect. Just at that time, having heard of the cures made by Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health I determined to try a bottle of it; I did, and its effects exceeded my expectations. The first two or three doses caused me to expectorate a vast quantity of tough vicid phlegm, and so speedily removed every symptom of the cold, that by the time we had taken three bottles we were all perfectly cured, exceping weakness that remained, for which I have administered Dr. Robertson's Patent Wine Bitters, and I have found them wonderfully efficacious in strengthening the system, and destroying of worms, as two of my children have voided a vast quantity by taking them, and are now growing strong and healthy. I have since recommended the above medicines to a number of my friends, who have been immediately relieved by taking them.

It is my desire that you publish this case of my family for the benefit of the public, and those who may be afflicted. Any person desirous of further information, may have every satisfaction, by applying either by letter or personally to me.

I am, sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

PETER DENHAM.

—

The above medicine is sold wholesale and retail only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, No. 11, North Second Street, Philadelphia, and by his appointment at JAMES KENNEDY'S Book-Store, Alexandria; where also may be had

DR. ROBERTSON'S

PATENT STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS

Celebrated, and well known for their superior qualities in restoring weak constitutions, destroying worms, cleansing and strengthening, giving a proper tone to the stomach and increasing the appetite. A frequent use of them is a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall, such as intermitting fevers, agues, autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

T. W. Dyott.

N. B. The above medicine is particularly serviceable to those who make long sea voyages and are exposed to unhealthy climates, as a powerful preventative against contagious disorders.

August 10. 1aw6m

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

—

Patent Water Proof Brunswick

BLACKING,

PREPARED WITH OIL,

Which softens, preserves, and beautifies the leather.

WORDS cannot set forth its just praise nor can its transcendant qualities be trul, known, but by experience; it is especially calculated for, and particularly recommended to sportsmen, and gentlemen who are much exposed to the wet, as it will effectually prevent the water from penetrating, preserve the leather from cracking, and render it suple and pleasant to the very last, giving it also a beautiful jet black gloss.

☞ The above BLACKING is sold wholesale and retail, only by T. W. DYOTT, and Co. Druggists, Philadelphia; and by their appointment, at JAMES KENNEDY'S Book and Stationary Store, Alexandria—

Where also may be had,

The Imperial Wash and new invented Liquid,

For taking out stains and preserving the quality and colors of saddles and tops of boots, &c. &c.

T. W. Dyott, & Co.

August 10. 1aw6m

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no .

hogsheads brown Sugars.

[illegible] lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necssary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, squalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on W[illegible]ington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 3aw

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

By Henry S. Keatinge, of Baltimore,

THE HOLY BIBLE EXPLAINED:

Or, the old and New Testament digested and illustrated

BY WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER

In which the principal controverted points are considered, and the connection of sacred and profane history preserved. Compiled chiefly from the writings of the most eminent historians, divines and commentators. *Designed for promoting Christian knowledge.*

—

CONDITIONS.

This work is printed from the third and last London edition, and contains 458 pages, octavo on good paper and type.

It will be delivered to subscribers in boards, for two dollars—full bound, two dollars twenty-five cents. To non-subscribers, in boards, two dollars twenty-five cents—full bound two dollars seventy-five cents, payable on delivery.

The publisher is at present in this town, and will wait upon the citizens of Alexandria, for their patronage.

—

☞ This work has been specially recommended and promoted by the clergymen of every denomination of Christians to wit: Rev. J. G. J. Bend, John Glendy, John Inglis, G. Dashiel, James Whitehead Samuel Knox, A. M. of Baltimore. Reverend B. Judd, of Annapolis. Rev. J. Lauria, and M'Cormick of Washington. Rev. J. J. Sayers, S. B. Balch, and H. Foxall, of George-town.

—

*** The Publisher returns his thanks to the citizens of Alexandria for their patronage, and informs them that subscribers names will be received for three weeks, at the Bookstore of Mr. *JAMES KENNEDY, sen. King street, who has for sale, just published* [price fifty cents]

The MUSICAL PRECEPTOR;

OR,

A Key to Harmony.

BY HENRY S. KEATINGE.

"To purest harmony attune the soul,

"Wean it from earth and wing its flight to heaven."

ALSO,

A new SONG, set to music—composed BY H. LEAMAN:

The POOR VILLAGE MAID.

September 3. 2aw3w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,

James H. Hooe,

John Muncaster.

July 15—19. eotf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of MR. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforessid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8 eo6w

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID,

ONE Tobacco Note first quality, on Alexandria Warehouse; granted the subscriber on the 24th of June, 1808, and marked, I. B No. 246, 1240 113, 1127. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as I have got a new note for the same, from the Inspector, according to law. The finder will oblige me by leaving it with the printer, or returning it to me.

JOHN BARNES.

September 3. 3tll

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—[15.] 1awtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Conneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

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